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President Kim Il Sung Urges Equality, Independence of All Nations

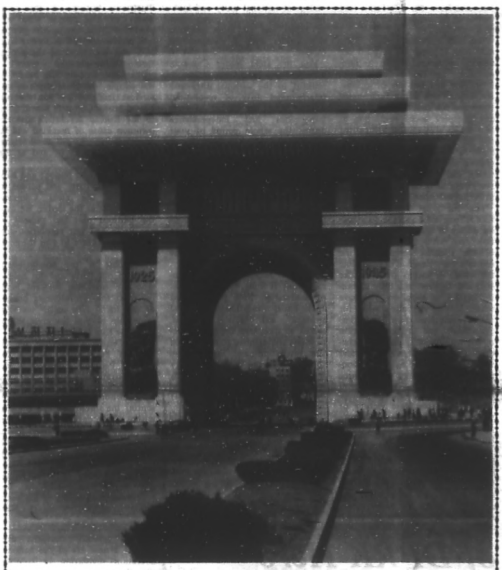

Photo shows the back of the Triumphal Arch which was built in downtown Pyongyang on the occasion of the 70th birthday of President Kim Il Sung.

These figures sculptured in relief (planed in both supports of the arch): The victory of anti-Japanese guerrilla struggle (left) and the post-liberation construction of new Korea

President Kim Il Sung on April 14 called on all countries to be equal and independent to form an independent world in firm opposition to dominationism and imperialism.

Saying that ours is a time of independence, the DPRK leader referred to visible moves among some capitalist countries toward independence, along with many progressive countries heading for the same goal.

He was addressing the joint conference held that day in Pyongyang of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Supreme People's Assembly.

His speech was entitled, "Tasks of the People's Government in Modelling the Whole of Society on the Juche Idea." (See full text on pages 3, 4, 5, 6, 7)

The first part deals with the concept of people's government, three revolutions, and the tasks of the DPRK government as such; the second part discusses the grain production target and 9 other tasks of the decade; and the third devoted to the issue of reunification and the matter of building an independent world.

In the last of the three-part speech the supreme leader said, "That the people of the world demand independence and that many countries follow the road of independence are the main trend of our time which no force can ever check."

Defining the concept of an independent world as "a world where dominationism and colonialism of all forms have been wiped out and the right of all countries and nations to independence is completely realized," President Kim Il Sung stated that such world must come into being in order to avert world war and bring about durable peace.

Such condition, he added, must be created to enable the masses of people in all countries and nations to "build an independent and prosperous new society and bring complete independence."

As for specific policy approaches to the creation of such independent and free world, the chief executive listed the need for all countries to maintain firm independence and the importance of expanding and strengthening the non-aligned movement.

Reminding all the countries that independence is their "life and soul," the President urged them to "categorically reject all foreign interference and refrain from dancing to the tune of others or from blindly toeing others' line."

This, he stressed, is the sure way to render imperialism and dominationism "powerless" and then subsequently their "power politics or batons" ineffective.

President Kim Il Sung observed, what is important in maintaining independence is to exercise full sovereignty in foreign relations. "This is their sacred right," he said.

Big or small, advanced or backward, all countries are "completely equal and independent," the chief executive stated. "...there can be no countries with higher or lower authority, nor can there be nations destined to dominate or to be dominated."

A full exercise of sovereignty will leave no space for maneuver for any country for domination or command, the DPRK leader emphasized.

Recalling that the non-aligned movement is "a progressive movement which is opposed to all domination and subjugation and struggles for the sovereignty of countries and nations," President Kim Il Sung called its expansion and development essential to "frustrate the arbitrariness of the imperialists."

He urged political unity and economic and technical cooperation among non-aligned states as an effective response to the imperialists' divide-and-rule tactics.

President Kim Il Sung renewed the firm commitment of his government to the principles and ideas of the non-aligned movement as a "dignified member," and expressed support to those engaged in the strivings for independence.

In the third part of the report, President Kim Il Sung also discussed the issue of territorial reunification as a matter relating to the struggle of the Korean people to regain independence nation-wide.

In a new overture to the south Koreans, he said, "We will meet and consult with anyone who is opposed to U.S. imperialist occupation and interference in south Korea and keeps the independent stand about the reunification question in real earnest."

In specific reference to those in power in south Korea, he stated, "If now they want to make amends even a little for their past crimes committed against the country and the people and take the right path, they should renounce the policy of dependence on foreign forces and bear up for the independent stand, and they should join in the nation-wide struggle for driving out the U.S. imperialist forces of aggression from south Korea."

The call is significant in the context of growing anti-American sentiments among the south Korean people as dramatized in the March 18 fire which gutted the American Cultural Center in Pusan. The statements by American ambassador Richard Walker and Gen. Wickham, commander of the U.S. forces, are provoking sharp responses from the local people. They called the dissident students "spoilt brats."

The New York Times in its April 11 international edition quoted one south Korean church official as saying with regard to the aim of the Pusan fire: "We have to re-examine the entire course of our relations with the United States over the last 100 years."

"The attitude towards the U.S. imperialist forces of aggression" is "the touchstone" of the attitude toward the issue of reunification, President Kim Il Sung said. "U.S. troops' presence in south Korea is the greatest obstacle to the independent reunification of our country."

Reiterating his October 1980 bi-system confederation proposal,

(Continued on page 8)

Congratulatory Message to President Kim Il Sung from CC, WPK, CPC, Administration Council of DPRK

The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Central People's Committee and the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on April 15 sent a congratulatory message in joint name to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on his 70th birthday.

The message reads in part:

Today our entire Party members and people, filled with unbounded national pride and irrepressible emotion, are greeting most significantly the 70th birthday of you the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Central People's Committee and the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea extend highest glory and warmest congratulations to you respected Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader, on this auspicious day, reflecting the unanimous will and wishes of the entire Party members and people.

The birth of you the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was an event which brought about a radical turn in the destiny of our nation and in the history of our people. As they have attended you the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, our people have been able to put an end to the long-drawn history of sufferings, greet a new era of national rebirth and prosperity and create a history of heroic struggle and feats which will shine long.

You respected Comrade Kim Il Sung are the savior of the nation who, shouldering the destiny of the country and the nation, paved a new road of national liberation in colony and saved our nation from the crossroads of rise or fall.

You the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung guided in the van the 15-year-long arduous anti-Japanese war pulling through the bloody path of tens of thousands of ri and finally achieved the historic cause of national liberation and established the brilliant revolutionary traditions, the eternal bedrock of our Party and revolution.

You respected Comrade Kim Il Sung are the founder and great leader of our Party and Republic.

You Comrade Kim Il Sung have built the invincible Workers' Party of Korea – a powerful Party which has grown into a great steel-like unit of millions breaking through all trials and storms from a group of scores of people under the banner of down-with-imperialism, a most authoritative and tested Party which has performed brilliant feats and accumulated a wealth of experience in the course of leading the revolution and construction. This is one of your great achievements in providing a firm guarantee for the final victory of our revolution.

By implementing the Juche-oriented line of the people's revolutionary government put forward by you as far back as in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, you the respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung founded the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the genuine fatherland of the Korean people, and have developed and strengthened it into a powerful weapon for socialist and communist construction and a true champion of the freedom and rights of the popular masses and turned our country into a dignified and authoritative socialist power, independent in politics and self-reliant in economy and national defense.

You the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who had led the anti-Japanese war to victory, defeated the armed invasion of U.S. imperialism, the chieftain of imperialism, boasting of being "the strongest" in the world to win fame in the world as an ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and great military strategist who performed the military miracle of defeating the Japanese and U.S. aggressors, the two most formidable and truculent imperialisms, in one generation. You made an undying contribution to the development of the military science of the working class and the strategy and tactics of a revolutionary army by creating the Juche-oriented military idea and outstanding strategy and tactics, excellent art of command and skillful combat methods through this course.

You the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung are a genius of creation and construction who has carried out grandiose social reforms and vast construction work in this once backward land.

You the respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward the original program of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal, democratic revolution and the line of socialist revolution from a firm Juche-based stand and saw to it that the difficult and complex social revolution of two stages was thoroughly carried out in a brief period and thus built a most superior socialist system which is free from exploitation and oppression and makes everything serve the working masses in the northern half of the Republic.

You the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung laid down the outstanding policy of continuing the revolution even after the establishment of the socialist system and the revolutionary program of modelling the whole of society on the Juche idea and ushered in a fully blooming heyday of socialism. You have wisely led the vigorous struggle for the revolutionization, working-classization and intellectualization of the whole society and the Juche-orientation, modernization and scientization of the national economy under the banner of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, to ensure the promotion of the complete victory of socialism and the successful capture of the ideological and material fortresses of communism.

You the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung have made tireless efforts, forgetful of rest and sleep for the victory of our revolutionary cause in your 70 years of life and are still arousing the whole Party, the whole country and the entire people to heroic feats, commanding in the van the Party, state and military work with your vigorous energy.

You the respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth national reunification as the supreme task of the nation and are wisely leading the struggle to reunify the country on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity and looking after the 700,000 compatriots in Japan and all other overseas compatriots with a paternal affection.

You the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung have been infinitely faithful to the national duty and international duty of revolution, holding aloft the banner of anti-imperialism and independence during the whole period of your revolutionary activities.

You the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung have rendered undying services in ushering in the era of independence, a new era in the development of human history, opening a new road for the development of international relations based on independence and giving rise to the powerful trend of independence in all parts of the world.

You the respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great artist of leadership, have put forward Juche-based revolutionary lines and strategic and tactical policies, solved all questions from the independent and creative stands and led the revolution and construction solely along the road of victory with an indomitable revolutionary spirit, firm revolutionary principle, clear insight and extraordinary revolutionary sweep.

You the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung with noble popular features and communistic virtues have shared joys and sorrows with the people, finding yourself always among the people, devoted your all to the happiness of the people, and bestowed warm love and solicitude upon them.

Indeed, the history of the glorious revolutionary activities of you the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung spanning more than a half century is the brilliant history of the great thinker and theoretician and the outstanding leader of the revolution who founded the great Juche idea and translated it into a brilliant reality, performing imperishable exploits for the Korean revolution and the world revolution: It is the illustrious history of the great leader of the people who was produced from among the people and is devoting his all to the freedom and happiness of the people through his whole life.

Cherished deep in the hearts of the people, the great exploits and services rendered by you the respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to the Korean revolution and the common cause of mankind will be conveyed for ever and shine brighter as the days go by and as the years go by.

It is the highest honour and happiness of our Party and people to have you the great Comrade Kim Il Sung as the leader. We owe the glorious past and present of our Party and our revolution and their bright future to you the great leader.

Invincible is the revolutionary cause of our Party and our people who are marching forward holding aloft the revolutionary banner of the Juche idea under the wise leadership of you the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Central People's Committee and Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea wholeheartedly wish, representing the ardent desires and warm wishes of the entire Party members and people, you the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung good health and a long life for the reunification of the country, the final victory of the revolutionary cause of Juche, the eternal prosperity of the country and happiness of the generations to come. (KCNA)

Title of DPRK Hero Awarded to President

The Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a decree on awarding the Title of the Hero of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung on his 70th birthday.

The decree dated April 15, 1982, reads in part:

The respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is the national hero and the great leader of the revolution who, by leading the arduous Korean revolution to victory, saved our nation from the crisis of survival or fall and has brought prosperity and grandeur to the country, performing immortal feats that will shine long in the annals of the country.

The 50-odd year long history in which he has led the Korean revolution, taking upon himself the destinies of the fatherland and the nation, has been a history of a glorious struggle in which he has devoted his all to the liberation of the country and its prosperity and development, to the freedom and happiness of the people, and a great revolutionary history in which he has made an immortal contribution to the accomplishment of the cause of national liberation, class liberation, socialism and communism, under the banner of Juche.

In the early period, he powerfully roused the whole nation to the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle under the revolutionary banner of down-with-imperialism, founded the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army, the revolutionary armed force of the Korean people, and organised and led the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle, thereby terminating the brutal Japanese imperialist colonial rule and accomplishing the historic cause of national liberation.

Under the complicated and difficult conditions of a fierce class struggle after liberation, he, on the basis of the precious achievements and experiences attained in the flames of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, founded in good time the Workers' Party of Korea, a revolutionary party of Juche type, and strengthened and developed it into a mighty revolutionary vanguard, founded the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the genuine fatherland of our people, and developed our revolutionary armed force into a modern regular army to put in the hands of our people an invincible weapon of the revolution and construction and turn our country into a dignified sovereign and independent state.

In face of the complicated situation in which the territory was bisected by the U.S. imperialists, he indicated the outstanding line of founding a democratic base and led the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution without delay to a thorough fulfilment, thus turning the northern half of the Republic into a powerful base of the Korean revolution.

In the grim period of the Fatherland Liberation War when the destiny of the nation was at stake, he defeated the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the chieftain of world imperialism, and firmly defended the independence of the fatherland and the sovereignty of the nation, started U.S. imperialism on the downhill run and inspired and stimulated the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle to a new upsurge.

After the war he indicated an original line of the socialist revolution and successfully fulfilled the historical tasks for the socialist transformation of the old production relations, establishing the most superior socialist system on this land, and built a powerful socialist country with mighty independent heavy and light industries and a developed agriculture in a short period on ruins to which everything had been reduced.

After the establishment of the socialist system, he propounded in a comprehensive manner a revolutionary line and policy of struggle for completely realizing the independence of the working masses and roused the whole Party and the entire people to the fulfilment of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, to powerfully push ahead with the cause of modelling the whole of society on the Juche idea.

He set it forth as the supreme task of the nation to reunify the divided country and has made all his efforts to dispel the tragedies of the split nation and open up a bright future of a reunified Korea, putting his heart and soul into it.

In the whole period of his revolutionary activities, he showed deep concern for the liberation cause of the world working class and the oppressed nations and actively supported and encouraged the struggle of the people for building an independent new world against imperialism, and made immortal contributions to the cause of anti-imperialism and independence and the overall development of the international revolutionary movement.

Respected Comrade Kim Il Sung is, indeed, a great thinker and theoretician who brightly lights the course of independence and road of revolutionary victory, an outstanding military strategist who opened a new era of the national liberation revolution in colonies and the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle by defeating two imperialisms in one generation, the genius of revolution and construction who has led to shining victories all the revolutionary struggles of our people for sovereignty and independence, communism and socialism, and the great leader of the people who brings to most splendid realisation the desire of the nation and the ideal of the working people.

For his great exploits in the long course of the revolutionary struggle, he enjoys undisputed trust and boundless reverence of the whole nation and deepest respect of the world progressive people.

The Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, representing the unanimous will and desire of the entire Korean people, decides to award the Title of Hero of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea together with Gold Star Medal and Order of National Flag First Class to the great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung, who has accomplished immortal heroic feats for the fatherland and the nation and made a great contribution to the revolutionary cause of the working class by leading our revolution at its head for the long period of more than half a century, on the occasion of his 70th birthday.

(KCNA)

Tasks of People's Government in Modelling Whole of Society on Juche Idea

Policy Speech of President Kim Il Sung Made at Joint Meeting of CC of WPK and SPA of DPRK

WPK General Secretary Kim Il Sung, who is concurrently the President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, made a policy speech on "Tasks of the People's Government in Modelling the Whole of Society on the Juche Idea" at the joint meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on April 14.

Follows the full text of the speech:

Esteemed heads of state and other guests from many countries of the world.

Comrades and friends,

I extend warm thanks to the heads of state, delegations and prominent personages from different countries for visiting our country this time with a profound feeling of friendship for our people and for attending this important meeting of ours today, and once more I would like to bid a hearty welcome to the honoured foreign guests.

Our people are highly delighted that a large number of guests from many foreign countries have come to us across continents and oceans, and the current visit of the guests makes them feel all the more warmly the fraternal sentiments of their international friends towards them. The present visit of the heads of state, delegations and distinguished personalities from various countries will open up a new phase in the development of friendship and cooperation between the people of the world and our people and in the strengthening of the unity and solidarity of the non-aligned movement.

Comrades,

The election to the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was held successfully at the great moment when the entire people were on a vigorous march to implement the decision of the historic Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The recent election which was conducted in an exalted atmosphere vibrant with high political enthusiasm and revolutionary ardour throughout the country was an important political event in our revolution and in our people's life.

All citizens of our country exercised their rights and fulfilled their duty as citizens of the Republic by participating as one in the election with a high sense of pride as masters of the state and society, and amply demonstrated the unbreakable unity and solidarity of our people who are closely rallied around the Government of the Republic. The election further consolidated our people's government and increased our revolutionary forces.

Allow me to express my warm thanks to all people for their unqualified support for and deep trust in our Party and the Government of our Republic in the last election, and to the newly elected deputies for entrusting me, expressing the will of the entire people at the First Session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly, with the heavy responsibility to assume continued leadership of the Government of the Republic.

The new Government of the Republic will perform all its revolutionary duties in good faith to meet the great trust and expectations of the masses of the people, and will strive to accomplish the revolutionary cause of Juche.

Today, the Government of the Republic is confronted with the honourable task of modelling the whole of society on the Juche idea in accordance with the decision of the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The struggle to imbue the whole of society with the Juche idea is a sacred undertaking to build a communist society, the ideal of humanity, by stepping up our revolution which was pioneered and advanced under the banner of the Juche idea. Only when communist society is built by firmly adhering to the Juche idea as the guiding principle of revolution and construction and by thoroughly applying the idea, can the masses be made completely independent.

Modelling the whole of society on the Juche idea is the general task of our revolution and the historic mission of the Government of the Republic. This Government must fulfil its historic mission with credit by building a communist paradise in this land as quickly as possible through a vigorous struggle to model the whole of society on the Juche idea.

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Comrades,

In order to build communism, the revolution and construction should be vigorously pushed ahead under the banners of the people's power and three revolutions.

Communism is the people's power plus the three revolutions. When the people's power is continually strengthened and its function and role are enhanced and thus the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions are thoroughly carried out, the communist paradise where the independence of the popular masses is completely realized will be built.

The people's power is a political weapon that guarantees the working masses an independent and creative life.

Politics is a social function to organize and direct people's activities in a coordinated way in keeping with common class or social interests. Without politics, there can be no collective lives and joint activities of people, nor can society be maintained and developed. Therefore, politics exists in any society and, only when the masses of the people become masters of politics, can they become true masters of society.

Politics is conducted by a definite form of political organization, and the character and role of this organization differ with social systems. In a society where the people have common interests and unity and cooperation constitute the basis of social relations, the political organization represents the common social interests and becomes a means of realizing them. However, in a class society where people have conflicting interests, the political organization serves as a means for protecting and meeting the interests of a class.

Our people's power is a political organization which represents the interests of the working class, farmers, working intellectuals and the rest of the labouring masses. It is a political weapon which serves the working people. Only when the people's power is continually strengthened, is it possible to ensure independent rights and creative activities for the working masses, provide them with material and cultural well-being and firmly protect the people's independent and creative life.

The people's power represents the working people's right to independence.

The independent right is the life and soul of man, the social being. If he does not have this right, he can not lead an independent and creative life. Only when he has the right of independence, can he hold the position of master in society and play his role as such and live like man.

Our people's independent aspirations and demands are crystallized and met through the people's power. Only under the people's power can the popular masses have the independent right and truly enhance the dignity and value of man as the master of the state and society, and fully enjoy a free and happy life.

The people's power organizes the creativity of the working masses.

Their creative power lies in organization and unity. In fact, the masses who are not united cannot be creative and display great strength. Only when they unite and cooperate, can they be the most powerful beings to reform and change the world.

In socialist society the unity and cohesion of the popular masses is realized by the people's power, which is the most comprehensive political organization. By drawing all members of society into state organizations and educating them, the people's power knits them into a single political force and thus turns them into a highly creative driving force for social progress. Only by strengthening the people's power is it possible to speed up the revolution and construction by developing solidarity and cooperative relationship among the masses and raising their creative role.

The people's power is the housekeeper responsible for the people's livelihood.

People's material and cultural life, along with their political life, constitutes an important aspect of social life. The independent and creative life of the masses is unthinkable apart from their material and cultural life. To raise their material and cultural standards steadily is a major factor guaranteeing their independent and creative life.

In socialist society the state is responsible for guaranteeing the people's material and cultural life. When the role of the people's power is enhanced, its leadership of economic construction and cultural development improved and the people's life skilfully organized, it is possible to make the country rich and strong, systematically raise the people's material and cultural standards, and obliterate the distinctions in the working people's living standards and enable all to live equally abundant lives.

The people's power protects the working people's independent and creative life.

This life is realized through the struggle against alien and hostile elements who infringe upon their interests. In socialist society there are remnants of the overthrown exploiting classes and alien elements, and there is also the danger of invasion by foreign imperialists. Unless the function of the people's power, a weapon of class struggle in socialist society, is strengthened, it is impossible to protect the people's independent and creative life. The people's power should continue to function as such a weapon as long as impure and hostile elements are active.

The ideological, technical and cultural revolutions are the basic way of building communism.

The building of communism is a struggle to transform people, society and nature and provide the people with complete social equality and happiness. After the establishment of the socialist system, the transformation of man, society and nature is carried out through the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions.

Even after the socialist revolution has triumphed and the socialist system has been established, the legacies of the old society remain in the ideological, technical and cultural spheres and, therefore, socialist society retains class distinctions, disparities in working conditions and various other differences. If the working people's independence is to be realized completely, they should be liberated not only from class domination and subjugation but also from the binding effect of the legacies of the old society. To this end, the revolution should continue in socialist society, too.

The three revolutions are a struggle to eradicate the survivals of the old society in the ideological, technical and cultural spheres and create new communist ideology, technology and culture. This is the content of the continuous revolution in socialist society. It is essential to vigorously carry out the three revolutions in order to successfully conduct the transformation of man, society and nature and make all members of society communist-minded and completely eliminate the class distinctions and the differences in the working conditions and material standards and realize complete social equality for the working people.

After the triumph of the socialist revolution and the establishment of the socialist system, the content of the revolution changes, so the methods should also change accordingly.

The struggle to eradicate the legacies of the old society in socialist society is a work among the popular masses, the masters of the state and society, and it is also a work done by themselves. Therefore, it should be conducted by new methods fundamentally different from the struggle against the exploiting classes and institutions. In socialist society the struggle to eradicate the legacies of the old society should, on all accounts, be conducted by means of educating and remoulding people, by means of creating the new and eliminating the old.

The three revolutions which transform the old and create the new are revolutionary methods which conform with the essence of the socialist system and the will of the people. In socialist society the revolution should always be carried out by these methods. Only when is it possible to strengthen the unity and solidarity of the popular masses and increase their revolutionary zeal and creative ability and thus carry out the building of socialism and communism with success.

Once a communist society is built, the three revolutions will end as a struggle to eliminate the leagacies of the old society. Even after communism has been built, however, it is necessary to continue with the work of educating people, improving social relations and conquering nature. Therefore, the struggle will go on to discard the old and create the new in the ideological, technical and cultural spheres, and through this struggle society will continue to develop.

The people's power and three revolutions are great banners of communist construction. Only when we advance under these banners, can we achieve the complete victory of socialism and hasten the bright future of communism.

Today we are confronted with the task of further strengthening the people's power and elevating its function and role in every way to meet the requirements of the new phase of revolutionary development.

Our people's power is based on the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class and relies on the united front of the broad masses of the people. It is a new form of revolutionary power, the first of its kind in history. Our people's power conforms not only with the period of democratic and socialist revolutions, but it is the most excellent power that conforms also with the present period of the struggle to build socialism and communism. We should take a high pride in having the best revolutionary power in the world and strengthen and develop the people's power, thereby to fully ensure the masses of the people an independent and creative life and actively propel the revolution and construction.

The Government of the Republic should thoroughly apply the Juche idea in all spheres of its state activity.

The Juche idea is the sole guiding idea of the Government of the Republic. The Government can satisfactorily fulfil its duties only when it is firmly guided by the Juche idea and thoroughly applies it in all its activities.

The Juche idea demands that with an attitude worthy of the master towards the revolution and construction, one should embody Juche in thinking, independence in politics

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Policy Speech of President Kim Il Sung Made at Joint Meeting of CC of WPK and SPA of DPRK

(Continued from page 3)

and self-reliance in the economy and national defence. Juche, independence, self-reliant economy and defence—these are the guiding principles of our revolution. The Government of the Republic should firmly establish Juche in thinking, and thoroughly implement the principles of independence in politics and self-reliance in the economy and national defence, thus vigorously stepping up the revolution and construction and developing our country constantly to be a country of Juche, to be a strong socialist state politically independent, economically self-reliant and able to safeguard the nation on its own.

The Government of the Republic should carry through the mass line in all its activities.

The mass line demands that the interests of the masses should be defended in the revolution and construction and that all problems arising therein should be solved by enhancing the role of the masses. The mass line should be carried through in the activities of the people's power, and this is indispensable for fully guaranteeing the masses their position as masters of the state and society and making them fulfil their role as performers of the revolution and construction.

What is important in implementing the mass line is to strongly defend the interests of the working masses. Nothing is more important and honourable in the activities of the people's power than protecting the interests of the masses. The Government of the Republic should map out all its lines and policies to meet the independent aspirations and demands of the working masses and should solve all problems of the revolution and construction on the basis of their interests as the criterion. When the Government of the Republic faithfully serves the people, the confidence of the masses in the people's power will deepen and all people will entrust their destiny entirely to the Government and fight to the end in support of the Republic.

The working masses have inexhaustible strength and wisdom and a wealth of practical experience. Once the creative ability of the masses is brought into full play, there will be nothing impossible for them. Officials of people's power organisations should go and explain the Party's lines and policies among the masses, consult them about ways and means for carrying them out, and rouse them willingly to turn out in the struggle for their implementation. When the working masses display a high degree of revolutionary enthusiasm and creative wisdom, wonders and radical changes will take place ceaselessly in our revolution and construction.

The Government of the Republic should further strengthen its unified leadership of society.

As the building of socialism and communism progresses, society becomes more organized and social life diversified. Hence, the necessity of intensifying the unified leadership of society in keeping with the progress of society. Only when the unified leadership of the people's power over society is strengthened, can all spheres of social life be developed in keeping with the aspirations of the working class and the harmonious progress of the whole society be guaranteed.

The Government of the Republic should establish a well-regulated work system and enhance the role of Government bodies at all levels to guide economic construction and cultural development and public services in a responsible manner and should exercise unified supervision over all areas of the country and all aspects of social life. The people's power should establish revolutionary system and order in all spheres of state and public activity and lead all members of society to observe voluntarily the judicial order of the state and the moral codes of society.

The ideological, technical and cultural revolutions are our Party's general line in the building of socialism and communism.

By vigorously carrying out the three revolutions the Government of the Republic should revolutionize, working-classize and intellectualize all members of society and transform all domains of society as required by the working class, thus successfully taking the ideological and material fortresses of communism.

In carrying out the three revolutions the Government of the Republic should adhere to the principle of giving definite priority to the ideological revolution.

The ideological revolution goes first in the revolution. This revolution should be kept ahead of others to reform the thinking of people, and this is essential to ensure success in the remoulding of man and smoothly untangle, through their enhanced revolutionary zeal, all problems arising in the revolution and construction.

Historical experience shows that unless the ideological revolution is steadily intensified in socialist society, old ideas may revive in the minds of people and capitalist thoughts may penetrate from without and, as a result, not only the revolution and construction may be retarded but even the revolutionary gains already attained may be jeopardized.

By further intensifying the ideological revolution to conform with revolutionary requirements, we should get all working people to equip themselves firmly with the Juche idea, the revolutionary idea of our Party, and to strive devotedly for victory in the revolutionary cause of Juche. Meanwhile, we should conduct efficient ideological education so that every working man and woman will hate the exploiting classes and system, ardently love the socialist system and actively endeavour for the good of society and the collective and of the country and the people.

We should closely combine the ideological revolution with practical activities in socialist construction and thus induce all working people to revolutionize themselves to the backbone through the implementation of their revolutionary tasks and cultivate loyalty to the Party and the revolution.

The Government of the Republic should push ahead energetically with the technical revolution.

The technical revolution is an honourable struggle to improve the working conditions of the people and raise their material standard of living. Active promotion of the technical revolution is the only way to develop the country's productive forces and free all working people from hard labour and provide them with an independent and creative working life and constantly increase their material welfare.

An important task before the technical revolution now is to successfully solve scientific and technological problems arising in the work of putting the national economy on a Juche-oriented, modern and scientific basis.

In all spheres of the national economy vigorous efforts should be made to improve techniques and introduce mechanization, automation and remote control in production, so that the national economy will be more independent and put on the basis of modern science and technology.

Success in the technical revolution requires activating the creative wisdom and revolutionary zeal of scientists, technicians and workers. In all sectors of the national economy the sense of responsibility and role of scientists and technicians should be enhanced and their creative cooperation with workers strengthened, so that technical innovations will be made continuously by advancing original ideas and positive proposals and taking daring actions.

The Government of the Republic should push ahead briskly with the cultural revolution.

The central task of the cultural revolution is to realize the intellectualization of the whole of society. Only when all society is intellectualized through a vigorous cultural revolution can every member of society be turned into a well-rounded communistic person and all distinctions in labour, those between mental and physical labour included, be eliminated once and for all.

For the intellectualization of the whole of society education should be developed. People's government bodies should improve educational work to train all of the younger generation into communists of a Juche type, fully prepared mentally, morally and physically, and raise the cultural and technical standards of all working people.

While keeping education well ahead of other work, we should rapidly advance all fields of socialist cultural development. Juche-based science and technology and revolutionary literature and art should be comprehensively developed and a cultured way of life and production practices fully established along socialist lines in all spheres of the revolution and construction.

The Government of the Republic should closely follow the line of the three revolutions and rouse all people actively to carry out these revolutions and thus admirably accomplish the historic cause of building socialism and communism.

2

Comrades,

In order to build a communist society and fully realize independence for the masses of the people, we should vigorously push ahead with socialist economic construction. Communist society is not only a society where all people are comprehensively developed and the social and political independence of the popular masses is fully realized, but also a society of great abundance where the material needs of social life are fully met. Only when the material fortress of communism is taken through accelerated economic construction can we realize communist distribution according to needs and fully meet the demand of the masses for independence in material life. Further, laying solid material and technical foundations of socialism and communism through efficient economic construction is an essential requirement to consolidate and develop the socialist system and successfully transform all domains of society on communist lines.

The Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea clearly set forth the strategic line and immediate fighting tasks of socialist economic construction aimed at laying firm material and technical foundations of socialism and communism.

The Government of the Republic should make tireless efforts to put the national economy on a Juche-oriented, modern and scientific basis in line with the programme of socialist economic construction mapped out at the Party congress and, for the present, should work energetically to fulfil the Second Seven-Year Plan ahead of schedule and attain the 1980's ten long-term objectives of socialist economic construction.

The ten long-term targets put forward by the Workers' Party of Korea at its Sixth Congress are a magnificent plan to build solid material and technical foundations commensurate with a completely victorious socialist society and to radically raise the people's material and cultural standards.

By mobilizing the entire people, the Government of the Republic should speed up the general onward movement on all fronts of socialist construction and attain the ten long-term objectives without fail.

Efforts should be concentrated, first of all, on reaching the goals of grain and seafood production to satisfy the people's needs for food.

What is most vital in the material life of society is the food problem, and the key to this problem is to produce plenty of cereals. In the past our Party and the Government of the Republic carried out the agriculture-first policy and radically increased grain production, splendidly solving the food problem. Today we are confronted with the honourable task of producing more cereals and completely solving the food problem.

Grain is immediately communism. As the saying goes, a man is generous only when his rice bin is full, so only when food is plentiful will the people's thoughts improve and everything go off smoothly. Only when grain is produced in plenty and the people are provided with sufficient food can socialist and

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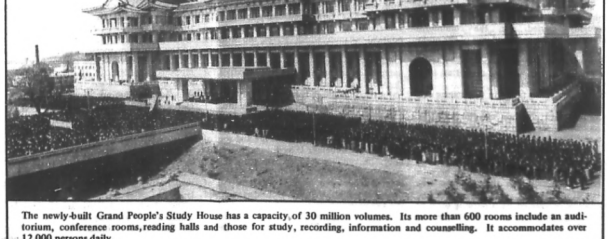

The newly-built Grand People's Study House has a capacity of 30 million volumes. Its more than 600 rooms include an auditorium, conference rooms, reading halls and those for study, recording, information and counselling. It accommodates over 12,000 persons daily.

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(Continued from page 4)

communist construction be pushed forward successfully, and only when there is enough grain to supply according to needs will a communist society be built. Of the ten long-term objectives of socialist economic construction, the goal of grain production should be hit first, the communist principle of distribution should be carried into effect first in the supply of grain to the people.

If we are to attain the goal of 15 million tons of grain production put forward at the Sixth Party Congress, we thoroughly carry out the four nature-remaking projects.

In our country where arable land is limited and farming is highly intensive, an important way of increasing grain production is to decisively expand the crop area. If we carry out the four nature-remaking projects advanced by the Party–reclaiming tideland extensively, finding a large area of new land for cultivation and completing the building of the Nampo Lock Gate and the Taechon Power Station aimed at solving the problem of water supply on the tideland–we will be able to augment grain production radically and largely increase the output of electricity.

The reclamation of 300,000 chongbo of tideland, the acquisition of 200,000 chongbo of new land and the building of the Nampo Lock Gate and the Taechon Power Station are an honourable and fruitful work to build a paradise in our beautiful land, thus realizing the communist ideal and our people's centuries-old desire to enjoy an independent and creative life to their hearts' content.

The entire Party, country and people should come out as one in the vigorous struggle to carry out the four nature-remaking projects.

We should properly mobilize the high zeal and creative power of the working people who have risen in hearty response to the Party's militant call and turn to full account the great potentialities of the independent socialist national economy and thus complete the four projects including the reclamation of tideland quickly without fail. Along with expanding the crop area through the reclamation of tideland and new land, we should construct utility networks in the newly reclaimed lands in a planned way and take full measures necessary for using the lands effectively and raising crops well.

If we are to attain the goal of grain production we should augment its output by accelerating comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture and thoroughly implementing the Juche farming method.

Increasing the per-unit-area yield through constant modernization and scientization of agricultural production as required by the Juche farming method is an important policy we should always adhere to in developing agriculture. In particular, we should obtain many new high-yielding varieties by improving seed production and ameliorate the methods of crop cultivation to bring the average per-chongbo yield of rice to nine tons and maize to over 9.5 tons in the next few years.

Attaining the goal of seafood production is important in solving the food problem.

Our country which has many rivers and streams and is surrounded by the sea on three sides, abounds in marine resources and has favourable conditions for developing the fisheries. If we make use of our favourable natural conditions and develop the fisheries, we can make the people's diets still more diversified and solve the food problem more satisfactorily.

We should not fail to attain the goal of five million tons of seafood production. To this end, we should build more up-to-date fishing vessels, strengthen the material and technical foundations of the fisheries and introduce scientific fishing methods on a large scale. While diversifying the production of seafood, we should concentrate efforts on catching pollack, so that we will be able to increase its annual output to over 2.5 million tons by the end of the 1980's. Meanwhile, we should decisively improve fish processing so that the fishing industry can contribute better to the people's dietary life.

We should work energetically to reach the goals of chemical products and fabrics.

To attain the production goals for chemical goods and fabrics is of great significance in raising the living standard of the people. When the chemical and light industries reach a high level, we can develop agriculture and hit the target of grain production and increase the output of various consumer goods to fully meet the ever-growing demands of the people.

By directing great efforts to the chemical industry we must attain the target of seven million tons of chemical fertilizers and increase the output of chemical fibres and other chemical goods in a big way. On the principle of strengthening the independence and Juche character of the chemical industry, we should reequip and expand existing chemical factories and set up many new ones feeding on domestic resources. We should also widely introduce new production and technical processes, including carbide production by the oxygen-blowing-in method, so that we will largely increase the output of chemical fertilizers and fibres, synthetic resin and rubber to ensure an adequate supply of various raw and other materials for the development of agriculture and light industry.

A great change should be made in the advancement of light industry. We should make the best use of the production capacities of light industry factories and build many new, up-to-date ones. We should thus hit the production target of 1,500 million metres of fabrics without fail and bring about a new upswing in the production of foodstuffs, goods for domestic and cultural use and other consumer goods.

Vigorous efforts should be made to attain the production goals of electricity, coal, metal and cement.

Success in socialist economic construction in general depends on how to develop the key industries which form the backbone of the national economy. Heavy industry, including the electrical, mining and metallurgical industries, should be developed quickly. This is the only way to continue to advance the national economy at a high rate, consolidate foundations for the independent socialist national economy and strengthen the country's economic might. The rapid development of heavy industry is indispensable for the satisfactory solution of the problem of improving the people's livelihood.

We should continue to direct great efforts to developing the electrical, mining, metal and cement industries, so that we will certainly attain the production targets of 100,000 million kwh of electricity, 120 million tons of coal, 15 million tons of steel, 1.5 million tons of nonferrous metals and 20 million tons of cement.

Electricity is the basic motive power for production. Increased output of electricity is essential for ensuring normality in production in all fields of the national economy and satisfying the great demands for power in the new long-term period.

In order to attain the electricity production goal it is necessary to put the main emphasis on the construction of hydroelectric power stations and properly combine this with the building of thermal and other types of power stations based on different power resources, in accordance with our Party's Juche policy for power base construction.

Hydroelectric power stations are economically very effective and reliable power bases which operate on our time and reliable power bases which operate on our rich hydro-power resources. We should actively harness these resources and build many hydroelectric power stations, especially by new methods which make it possible to tap rivers and streams comprehensively. We should hasten and quickly finish the construction of the hydroelectric power stations now at the stage of completion, build large hydraulic power plants including the Taechon, Pochon and Kumgangsan power stations, and set up many small and medium ones in all parts of the country.

Along with the hydroelectric power stations, a number of thermal power plants should be built. The Puckchang and Pyongyang thermal power plants should be expanded to considerably augment their production capacities and large ones be built in those areas which produce plenty of coal like the Anju district, and in major towns.

Coal is a major raw material and fuel for our Juche industry.

We should concentrate on the coal mines in the Anju, Sunchon, Tokchon and northern districts which have large deposits and have favourable conditions for development and radically increase coal production. In particular, we should reconstruct and expand on modern lines the mines in the Anju district which have inexhaustible deposits of good-quality coal, so that the annual production of coal will reach 70-100 million tons in the future. Meanwhile, we should open many new large coal mines in areas which are highly promising and advantageous for development, and also actively work to build small and medium ones.

In order to increase coal production we should make mining equipment large, modern and high-speed and introduce comprehensive mechanization and automation in mining operations. We should give definite precedence to tunnelling and removal of overburden through the modernization of excavating machines, rock drills and other equipment and the introduction of advanced methods of work, and should decisively raise the level of mechanization in mining and carriage of coal by extensively introducing various efficient coal-cutting machines and using large and modern transport equipment.

The steel production target is a most important one in the ten long-term objectives that we must attain. Only when we reach this target can we successfully attain all the other goals of socialist economic construction in the 1980's.

In order to reach the goal of steel production, we must reconstruct and expand the existing metallurgical plants and build new ones and radically increase steel production capacity. We should rebuild the Kim Chaek Iron Works to expand it to be a big metallurgical base with an annual capacity of seven million tons, expand the Hwanghae Iron Works, Songjin and Kangson steel plants to increase their production capacities considerably and build a new Taedonggang Iron Works of our own style, with an annual capacity of three million tons. We should continue to direct great efforts to enhancing the independence and Juche character of the ferrous metallurgical industry and further develop a new metallurgical process using domestic fuel.

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Pyongyang No. 1 Department Store with a floor space of nearly 40,000 square meters was completed in only one year. Almost all the daily necessities are there for sale.

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An important question in hitting the steel production target is to strengthen iron-ore production bases. We should reconstruct and expand on a large scale the Musan, Tokhyon, Tokseng and other mines which are highly promising, and open up many new iron mines in zones with large deposits and favourable conditions for development.

Attaining the production goal for nonferrous metals is very important in developing the national economy.

We should rebuild and enlarge in a big way existing mines including the Komdok Mine, a leading nonferrous metal production base in our country, and develop many new mines to rapidly increase the production of various nonferrous metal ores.

In order to develop nonferrous metal production under a far-sighted programme it is essential to intensify geological prospecting. Sufficient deposits of minerals should be discovered at existing mines to boost their production continuously, many reserve places secured to open up new mines, and the Party's policy of mass-mining, mass-hauling and mass-processing thoroughly implemented.

The struggle to hit the target of cement production should be intensified.

To this end, the production processes at existing cement factories should be revamped into processes based on our own new method of calcination to raise the output of cement quickly. Along with this, it is necessary to build more new up-to-date calcination kilns at the Sunchon, February 8, Chonnaeri and other cement factories which have good technical and economic conditions, and to set up in different places many small and medium-sized cement factories which are fed with locally available raw materials.

The ten long-term objectives of socialist economic construction for the 1980's are very difficult and huge goals for increasing production several times in different economic sectors and for advancing our independent socialist national economy onto a new higher stage. But we have a firm guarantee for the attainment of these objectives.

We have a powerful machine-building industry capable of producing modern machinery and equipment to satisfy the demands of different economic branches. Today our machine-building industry is mass-producing modern generating and mining equipment and creditably turning out complete sets of plants for metallurgical, cement and other factories. In addition, our country is rich in hydraulic, mineral and other natural resources. Since we have an up-to-date machine-building industry, the pivot of heavy industry and the basis of technological progress, as well as an unlimited wealth of natural resources, the ten long-term objectives of socialist economic construction are well within our power.

All our officials of state and economic institutions and working people should turn out as one with firm confidence and courage to achieve the new long-term objectives and bring about a fresh upswing in socialist economic construction by tapping all reserves and potentialities.

If these objectives are to be attained, capital construction should be undertaken efficiently to increase production capacities.

Our long-term objectives are tasks of economic construction which envisage huge capital construction projects. We should push forward capital construction in a planned way with a view to reconstructing and expanding existing factories and enterprises on up-to-date lines and building new power plants, mines and factories. On the basis of minute calculations of the perspective demands of the developing national economy, and the actual conditions and technical and economic effects, we should correctly fix the orientation of the investments and specific construction projects and concentrate our efforts on major projects by determining the proper order of priority. This will successfully ensure the huge task of capital construction.

Ensuring transport smoothly is an important guarantee for the successful attainment of the new long-term objectives.

We should develop railway, road and water transport, carry through the policy of using cableways, conveyers and pipelines in carriage and rationally organize combined communication, centralized and container transport by improving the organization of transport. Thus, we will carry raw and other materials for production in good time and fully meet the increasing transport needs of different sectors of the national economy.

In order to be successful in carrying out the long-term tasks of socialist economic construction, it is imperative to further improve the guidance of economic work and the management of enterprises.

It is an inevitable requirement for the development of the socialist economy to continuously improve economic guidance and enterprise management, according as economic construction rises to a higher stage. In our country today great potentialities for economic development lie in improving economic guidance and enterprise management.

By thoroughly introducing the Taean Work System in all fields of the national economy we should effect unified and detailed planning more efficiently, properly organize economic work and direct production, and completely regularize enterprise management. Meanwhile, it is important to give full play to the advantages of the new system of guidance of industry. In keeping with the requirements of the new realities in which industry has grown in scope and has complex productive relations between its branches, we took steps to set up provincial economic guidance committees and reorganize the system of guidance of industry so as to bring economic guidance closer to the realities. In economic guidance we should strengthen the functions of these provincial committees and other bodies of economic guidance and enhance economic officials' sense of responsibility and role to meet the demands of the new system of industrial guidance.

If the long-term objectives of socialist economic construction are to be attained with credit, the revolutionary principle of self-reliance should be firmly maintained.

To have faith in one's strength and to rely on one's strength in settling all matters is a principle consistently observed by our Party and the Government of the Republic in revolutionary struggle and construction work: It is the basic means for attaining the new long-term objectives with success. All officials and working people should arm themselves with the Juche idea and fully apply the revolutionary principle of self-reliance. Thus, finding what is in short and making what is lacking, they should splendidly carry out all tasks of socialist economic construction with their own strength, techniques and natural resources.

Socialist economic construction is undertaken by the workers, farmers and other working people, and their strength and wisdom are boundless. The key to successful implementation of the colossal tasks of economic construction confronting us lies in arousing the working masses to show a high degree of revolutionary enthusiasm and in bringing their creative wisdom into full play.

The officials of people's government and state economic organizations should go deep among the working masses, conduct political work before all else and organize work efficiently, so that all working people carry out their economic tasks by giving free scope to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work in an attitude worthy of the masters of the revolution.

All our leading personnel and working people should attain the ten long-term objectives of socialist economic construction honourably by pooling their strength and wisdom with great loyalty to the Party and the revolution and ardent revolutionary zeal, thereby bringing about a radical change in the struggle for the building of socialism and communism.

3

Comrades,

Achieving independence for the country and the nation poses itself as a very important question in the struggle for independence of the masses of the people.

The country and the nation is a historically formed unit of social life and a solid collective of people. The struggle of the popular masses for independence goes on with the national state as a unit, and their destiny, too, is hewed out within the bounds of the nation or the state. As long as there are frontiers and distinctions between nations and people live with the national state as a unit, the destiny of the masses is inseparable from that of the country and the nation. If the country and the nation is subordinated, its people cannot escape slavery. If the country and the nation has no independence, the masses of the people cannot achieve independence, either. Only when the independence of the country and the nation is guaranteed can the masses carve out their destiny successfully in accordance with their aspirations and requirements.

The independence of the country and the nation is a prerequisite to the independence of the masses. And the struggle for the former is immediately the struggle for the latter. Therefore, the masses should fight to ensure independence for their country and nation before anything else and assume an attitude worthy of the masters towards the revolution in their country.

In order to ensure independence for the country and the nation, national independence should be won and an independent government be established.

The independence of the country and the nation is maintained and realized by an independent government. The independent government alone can uphold national sovereignty and execute all policies to suit the independent aspirations and requirements of the popular masses.

To maintain independence in state activity is the first criterion of an independent, sovereign state. Even if a country has a government, but if the government has no independence and acts under the baton of others, such a country cannot be called an independent, sovereign state in the true sense of the word. The independent, sovereign state should map out all lines and policies on its own in accordance with its actual conditions, implement them by itself and exercise a full sovereign right in foreign relations.

The Government of our Republic is a truly independent government.

Since the first days of its foundation our people's government has taken the Juche idea as its invariable guideline and thoroughly maintained independence in all spheres of state activity. It has carried out the democratic and socialist revolutions on its own, undertaken economic and cultural construction independently and carried on national defence and foreign activities by itself. Our country which was once erased from the world map is now well known all over the world as an independent, sovereign socialist state, and our people who had no rights and were humiliated for a long time have become genuine masters of their own destiny and are leading a full, worthwhile life, this is precisely due to the thorough implementation of an independent line by the Government of the Republic in all fields of state activity. The correctness of the independent line adhered to by the Government of the Republic has already been proved clearly in practice.

The Government of the Republic will, in the future, too, as in the past, firmly maintain independence in all areas of state activity. The Government will transform man and society in our own fashion and remake nature in our own way to build a communist society of our own style on our land which will meet the aspirations of our people.

Today the Government of the Republic is confronted with the urgent task of reunifying the divided country by making the U.S. troops withdraw from south Korea and thus achieving national sovereignty completely on a nationwide scale.

The basic principle followed consistently by our Party and the Government of the Republic in the struggle for national reunification is that the Korean people themselves reunify the country independently without any foreign interference.

The question of national reunification is, after all, an internal affair of the Korean nation, and it is a matter concerned with the

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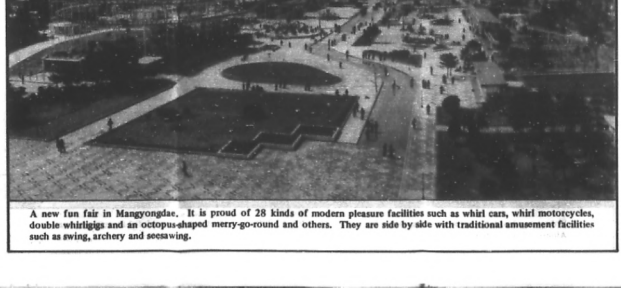

A new fun fair in Mangyongdae. It is proud of 28 kinds of modern pleasure facilities such as whirl cars, whirl motorcycles, double whirligigs and an octopus-shaped merry-go-round and others. They are side by side with traditional amusement facilities such as swing, archery and seesawing.

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right of our people to self-determination. The Korean people have the sacred right to self-determination and are fully capable of deciding their own internal affairs by themselves. Outside forces have no reason and ground whatever to meddle in the question of reunification of Korea. The Korean people should independently settle the reunification question in accordance with their own will and wishes.

The most important thing in achieving national reunification independently is to get the U.S. troops withdrawn from south Korea and put an end to the interference of U.S. imperialism in the internal affairs of Korea.

Occupying half of our territory by force and meddling in our internal affairs, U.S. imperialism is trampling on our national sovereignty, and is hindering our country's reunification with its "two Koreas" policy. U.S. troops' presence in south Korea is the greatest obstacle to the independent reunification of our country. As long as the U.S. imperialist forces of aggression are left alone in south Korea, the reunification question can never be solved independently.

The attitude towards the U.S. imperialist forces of aggression occupying south Korea is the touchstone to tell the stand of people towards the reunification question. No matter how many good words one may utter to show his intention to reunify the country, while saying not a word about making U.S. imperialist forces of aggression quit south Korea, this is no more than a lie fooling the public opinion. One who sincerely wishes reunification should naturally come out with the demand for the withdrawal of U.S. troops before mentioning other things. All people of Korea should hasten the independent reunification of the country by turning out as one in the struggle for getting the U.S. imperialist forces of aggression withdrawn from south Korea.

In order to reunify the country independently it is essential to check resolutely the policy of depending on foreign forces pursued by the south Korean authorities.

Dependence on foreign forces leads directly to national ruin. As long as one depends on foreign forces, one can never find a correct solution to the internal affairs of one's nation and cannot escape the miserable situation in which the fate of one's nation is trifled with. In persisting in the policy of depending on outside forces, the south Korean rulers are now committing an unpatriotic act of treachery to the nation. If they continue to follow the path of dependence on foreign forces, the path of treachery to the nation, against the unanimous aspirations of the nation, they will come to commit ever more grave, forever indelible crimes against the country and the people.

If now they want to make amends even a little for their past crimes committed against the country and the people and take the right path, they should renounce the policy of dependence on foreign forces and bear up for the independent stand, and they should join in the nationwide struggle for driving out the U.S. imperialist forces of aggression from south Korea.

We will meet and consult with anyone who is opposed to U.S. imperialist occupation and interference in south Korea and keeps the independent stand about the reunification question in real earnest.

The most realistic and reasonable way to achieve the independent reunification of our country lies in the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo as proposed by the Workers' Party of Korea at its Sixth Congress. The Government of the Republic will make every effort to carry into effect our Party's fair proposal for reunification through the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

The path to reunification is beset with many obstacles and difficulties, but we will pull through them with the united forces of the whole nation and finally achieve the historic cause of national reunification.

Our people will not only reunify the country independently, but, after reunification, too, will follow as ever the road of independence. A united Korea will be a completely independent and sovereign, non-aligned state, which will never be a satellite of any country, will never depend on any outside forces and will never participate in any bloc.

Ours is the time of independence.

The formerly oppressed and mistreated people have emerged as masters of the world and are pushing forward the wheels of history, and the fierce current of independence is sweeping all continents. The peoples of many countries freed from the colonial yoke of imperialism, are vigorously following the road of independence, and all progressive people around the world are fighting courageously against all forms of domination and subjugation. Not only those countries which are building a new society after their independence, but also some of the capitalist countries are heading for independence. That the people of the world demand independence and that many countries follow the road of independence are the main trend of our time which no force can ever check.

The progressive people of the world must give a greater momentum to the current of independence in our times and thus bring about independence for the whole world.

An independent world means a world where dominationism and colonialism of all forms have been wiped out and the right of all countries and nations to independence is completely realized. When all countries and all nations become independent, free from all sorts of foreign domination and subjugation, and firmly maintain independence, the whole world will become independent. When the whole world attains independence, a new world war can be prevented and a durable world peace maintained, and a wide road will be paved for all countries and nations to build an independent and prosperous new society and bring complete independence to the masses of the people.

In order to make the whole world independent, all countries and nations must firmly maintain independence.

Independence is the life and soul of a country and a nation. Only when they adhere to independence, can they uphold their dignity, consolidate independence and achieve prosperity. Those countries which champion independence must categorically reject all foreign interference and refrain from dancing to the tune of others or from blindly toeing others' line. Then, imperialism and dominationism will become powerless, and any power politics or batons will be rendered helpless.

What is important for a country and a nation in maintaining independence is to exercise their full sovereignty in foreign relations. This is their sacred rights. Although there are big and small countries and advanced and backward nations in the world, there can be no countries with higher or lower authority, nor can there be nations destined to dominate or to be dominated. All countries and nations are completely equal and independent. All countries and nations must develop the relations of friendship and cooperation on the principles of equality and mutual respect: They must not infringe upon the sovereignty of others nor allow their own sovereignty to be violated. When they exercise their sovereign rights fully, there will be no commanding or obeying countries, no dominating and dominated nations in the world, and complete equality and freedom will be ensured for countries and nations.

If the whole world is to be independent, the non-aligned movement must be expanded and developed.

The non-alignment is a progressive movement which is opposed to all domination and subjugation and struggles for the sovereignty of countries and nations. This movement reflects the contemporary trend towards independence and embodies in it the noble idea of independence against imperialism. Only through the expansion and development of this movement can the newly-emerging countries firmly defend their sovereignty and check and frustrate the arbitrariness of the imperialists on the international scene.

An important question in extending and developing the non-aligned movement is to strengthen the unity and solidarity of this movement. To strengthen its unity and solidarity is all the more important in view of the persistent moves pursued by the imperialists today to split the newly-emerging countries and set them at variance with each other. The non-aligned countries must counter these imperialist moves with the strategy of unity. They must not be at feud with one another or fight among themselves, fooled by the crafty tricks of the imperialists: They must unite firmly and zero in on the imperialists' aggression and intervention. They must forge solid political unity and closely cooperate in economic and technical affairs. If the non-aligned movement strengthens its unity and solidarity and vigorously fights on, this will accelerate the realization of independence throughout the world.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea regards it as a major foreign policy creed to strengthen friendship and solidarity with all progressive countries and struggle to build a new independent world.

As in the past, so also in the future, the Government of the Republic will unite solidly with those countries which advocate independence, and develop the relations of friendship and cooperation with them and strive to check and frustrate the imperialist policy of aggression and war and safeguard world peace and security. Our Republic, as a dignified member of the non-aligned movement, will always be faithful to the principles and ideas of this movement and extend unflagging support and encouragement to the people of the world in their struggle for national independence and a new society.

Going with the strong current of the times towards independence, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people will strive more stoutly to bring about independence for all countries and nations and to accelerate the cause of achieving independence for the whole world.

Comrades,

Today our revolution has entered a new higher stage, and our people's future is bright.

With high revolutionary pride and firm confidence in victory, the entire people should courageously struggle to move up the brilliant communist future.

Our people who struggle for the righteous revolutionary cause under the correct leadership of our Party and with state power firmly in their hands will always be victorious.

Let all of us march forward vigorously towards the country's independent, peaceful reunification and the complete victory of socialism, and the final accomplishment of the revolutionary cause of Juche, firmly united around our Party and the Government of the Republic under the revolutionary banner of the Juche idea!

Long live the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, our glorious motherland!

Long live the friendship and solidarity of the people of the world who advocate independence!

Gen. Choe Hyon Passes Away

Choe Hyon, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Member of the Military Committee of the Party Central Committee, Member of the Central People's Committee of the DPRK and vice-Chairman of the National Defence Commission of the Central People's Committee, died of long illness at the age of 75 at 14:05 on Apr. 9, 1982, according to KCNA news dispatch from Pyongyang.

The late Gen. Choe Hyon

A 97-member State Funeral Committee for the late Choe Hyon was formed by the Central Committee of the WPK and the Central People's Committee of the DPRK.

Members of the State Funeral Committee included President Kim Il Sung and other officials Kim Il, O Jin U, Kim Jong Il, Li Jong Ok, Pak Sung Chul, Rim Chun Chu, So Chol, Kim Jung Rin, Kim Yong Nam, Yon Hyong Muk, Kim Hwan, O Baek Ryong, Chon Mun Sop, Kang Song San, O Guk Ryol, Paek Hak Rim, Ho Dam, Hyon Mu Gwang, Yun Gi Bok, Kong Jin Tae, Choe Gwang, Chong Jun Gi, Kye Ung Tae, Choe Jae U, Chong Gyong Hui, Choe Yong Rim, Li Gun Mo, Cho Se Ung, So Yun Sok, Kang Hui Won, Kim Gang Hwan, Hong Song Nam, Hwang Jang Yop, So Gwan Hi, Ho Jong Suk, Hong Si Hak, Hong Song Ryong, Kim Du Yong, Kim Hoe Il, Kim Chang Ju, Kim Bok Sin and others.

On Apr. 9, the Central Committee of the WPK and the Central People's Committee of the DPRK published an obituary of Choe Hyon.

Upon the death of Choe Hyon, President Kim Il Sung paid a visit to the bier of the deceased on Apr. 10 and expressed deep condolences.

A wreath sent by the President was lying by the bier.

President Kim Il Sung, together with Members of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the CC of the WPK, observed a moment's silence in memory of the deceased.

A funeral service for the late Choe Hyon was held as a state funeral in Pyongyang on Apr. 11.

Attending the funeral service together with the bereft family and relatives of the deceased were members of the State Funeral Committee, anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, leading functionaries of Party and Government organs and working people's organisations, and generals of the Korean People's Army.

After the playing of the national anthem, Rim Chun Chu read out a mourning address of the Central Committee of the WPK and the Central People's Committee of the DPRK.

Then, letters of condolences from different parts of the country and from foreign countries were introduced.

Brief History of Late General

Choe Hyon was born in the family of a member of the Independence Army on June 8, 1907.

He participated in the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle in the 1920's. He lived in prison for 7 years and 9 months after he was arrested by the reactionary warlord. After his release from prison he joined the anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and guided by President Kim Il Sung and devotedly struggled for the freedom and independence of the fatherland, assuming heavy responsibilities in the armed units.

After liberation he worked as Regiment Commander of the Security Cadre Training School and as Third Garrison Brigade Commander of the Ministry of the Interior from July 1948.

In the period of the Fatherland Liberation War he held the post of the Second Infantry Division Commander and then of the Second Army Corps Commander of the Korean People's Army and performed great exploits in ensuring the victory in the war.

After the war he worked as vice-Minister of National Defence from December, 1955, and later performed important duties as vice-Chairman of the Military Committee of the Central Committee of the Party, Director of the Military Department of the Central Committee of the Party, Secretary and concurrently Director of the Military Department of the Central Committee of the Party, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party and concurrently Minister of National Defence, Minister of People's Armed Forces and vice-Chairman of the National Defence Commission of the Central People's Committee, devotedly working to develop and strengthen the People's Army and increased the defence capabilities of the country.

From the Third Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea in April 1956 on, he was successively elected Member of the Central Committee of the Party, elected Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Party at the conference of the WPK in October 1966 and at the Fifth Congress of the WPK in November 1970, and elected Member of the Political Bureau, and Member of the Military Committee, of the Central Committee of the Party at the Sixth Congress of the WPK in October 1980.

Ever since the Second Supreme People's Assembly in 1957 he had been Deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly.

He was awarded "Kim Il Sung Order", the highest order of the DPRK, and the Title of Hero of the Republic, the Order of National Flag First Class, the Order of Freedom and Independence First Class, the Order of the 20th Founding Anniversary of the Republic and many other orders.

1,000 Catholic Youth Demonstrators Demand Chon's Ouster

About 1,000 Catholic youths demonstrated in Seoul in support of a priest accused of harboring the students who allegedly set fire to the American Cultural Center on March 18, the UPI reported. It came amid growing anti-American sentiments.

The demonstration was this year's first of the kind. It followed an indoor meeting at Haehwadong Catholic Church in the city. In the meeting speakers dealt with the student revolution in 1960 that toppled the Syngman Rhee junta.

The UPI said youths chanted anti-Chon slogans and about ten students were picked up by plain-clothes men.

An April 17 report of the AFP said that the students distributed pamphlets, urging the Chon junta to reveal the truth of the Kwangju massacre of May 1980.

Christian Body Confronts With Junta

Meanwhile, in a widening rift between the Chon junta and the Christian churches, the south Korean Catholic Priests' Council in Seoul on April 16 issued a statement in the name of its standing committee, charging the junta with arresting and investigating pastor Choe Gi Sik in Wonju city, Kangwon Province. He is under police detention on charges of giving shelter to the Pusan students.

The statement was made public by Cardinal Stephen Kim (Kim Su Hwan), Chairman of the standing committee. It said that pastor Choe followed the best way as a priest and emphasized that the Catholic Council extended full support to his act which protected the "pursued" against danger as "a matter of conscience."

The April 17 issue of the Japanese daily Asahi Shimbun ran the following gist of the statement:

–The council would like to ask the Korean press why they have described the Catholic churches and pastor Choe as a seditious group and a mastermind of the arson or a leader of the leftists.

–No priest of Catholic churches has any power to convert youths into Communists, by conducting leftist education and urging them to set fire to buildings. We can't afford to throw stones to those "forsakened" who seek for our help.

–No Christians object that the fatherland is the most important. We do not want to see a distrustful society in which there are many informants.

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Discontent has become explosive among the local Christians for the first time since Gen. Chon's seizure of power. The junta arrested on Apr. 5 Rev. Choe Gi Sik, a Roman Catholic priest for his alleged role in harboring students involved in the March 18 fire at the U.S. cultural center in the southern port city of Pusan.

10,000 policemen were mobilized and 6,000 people arrested in a crackdown launched after an attack on an American diplomatic facility.

On April 1 the police arrests were made of four suspected youths.

The April 10 issue of The New York Times said that Gen. Chon is facing "some organized opposition" from the Christians. **(See below a gist of the article)**

Before the burning incident to the U.S. cultural center, the Christians have already started challenging Gen. Chon on two issues: The torture of political prisoners and a revision of labor laws. After the police arrested Rev. Choe, the Christians, from moderates to liberalists, got together in uniting in opposition to the Chon junta.

Christians, in the past, played an important role in the south Korean dissident movement.

New York Times

Growing Anti-Americanism; Christians Challenge Gen. Chon

The recent issues of The New York Times carried significant articles on the situation after the burning incident of the American Cultural Center in the southern port city of Pusan.

The April 8 issue of the paper said that Gen. Chon is facing some organized opposition from Christians and they have begun to challenge him on two key issues.

The April 11 report emphasized growing anti-American sentiments in south Korea and indicated some possibility of an explosion on campuses and more anti-Americanism.

The followings are gists of the articles entitled "ROK Christians Prod Chun on Labor Rights, Torture in Jails" (Apr. 8) and "A Case of Arson Is Also a Case Study of Anti-Americanism" (Apr. 11).

For the first time since he took power nearly two years ago, President Chun Doo Hwan is facing some organized opposition.

It comes from Christian dissidents who played an important role in creating the climate of unrest in which his predecessor, Park Chung Hee, was slain in 1979 by the chief of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency.

Chun's hold on power appears to be secure, but he is responding warily to requests by the Christian dissidents for small, new prerogatives.

Christian dissidents have begun to challenge the 51-year-old leader on two key issues. They are demanding an end to what they denounce as the torture of political prisoners, and they are calling for a revision of labor laws that virtually prevent workers from organizing.

Leading dissidents in Seoul include the Rev. Park Hyung Kyu, a moderator of the Presbyterian Church who has been jailed five times, and Mrs. Park Yong Kil, the wife of the Rev. Moon Ik Kwan, a jailed theologian.

Cardinal Stephen Kim, the senior Roman Catholic prelate in south Korea, and the Rev. Kim Kwan Suk, a former head of the Protestant National Council of Churches, are among the important sympathizers with the dissident cause in Seoul, though they are not in the front ranks of those taking action.

The dissidents, who are said to number about 2,000, are viewed as an intellectual elite among the 6 million Christians in south Korea's total population of 38 million. The dissidents have greater political influence than members of the large Protestant fundamentalist churches.

A sign of the growing confidence of churches was a recent rally by the Justice and Peace Commission, a Catholic human rights group, for the release of political prisoners.

Another was a series of demands by Protestant groups in the National Council of Churches after an amnesty on March 3 resulted in the release of only 15 of the more than 400 political prisoners.

The Protestants, in a statement issued on behalf of the families of those still in custody, called for the unconditional release of all political prisoners. It also urged the Government to take steps to insure that the "brutal torture" of political offenders is halted.

In addition, the statement said that the Government should take responsibility for the medical treatment of what it described as tortured political prisoners "in grave condition."

To support charges of torture, a copy of a widely circulated leaflet was handed to a reporter visiting an office of one of the Christian groups. It describes the case of 32-year-old Cho Sung Woo, who is serving a nine-year sentence in Mokpo Prison as an associate of Kim Dae Jung, the leading south Korean dissident. The leaflet said half of Cho's body was paralyzed after beatings during interrogation. Christian activists have also demanded better Government treatment of workers, who are virtually prevented from organizing under martial law legislation issued by Chun in late 1980. There are unions in south Korea, but the dissidents say they are company unions or labor organizations led by puppets of the authorities.

A key issue from now on, according to Christian dissidents, is whether the Government will permit the churches to reorganize groups such as the Urban Industrial Mission. This is workers' education group, a Protestant effort, was a target of attack under Park in the late 1970s.

In comparison with the churches, the press is weak, and one Western diplomat said news controls were tighter "than at any time under Park." **(Apr. 8 issue)**

Theology students who set fire in the American Cultural Center in Pusan last month, killing a student in the library, left behind leaflets calling on the United States to "leave this land"–a demand no South Korean leader or dissident spokesman has made. Government officials and United States diplomats in Seoul dismissed the Pusan incident as "an aberration" by a small group of extremists. But many Korean intellectuals, church leaders and other critics of President Chun Doo Hwan's two-year-

(Continued from page 1)

President Kim Il Sung once again committed himself to non-alignment and independence as a post-reunification policy. A reunified Korea, he said, "will never be a satellite of any country, will never dependent on outside forces and will never participate in any bloc."

The second part of his report deals with the national efforts to achieve the 10 long-term economic objectives by the end of the 80s which were set forth at the 6th Congress of the WPK.

He said, these targets "are a magnificent plan to build solid material and technical foundations commensurate with a completely victorious socialist society and to radically raise the people's material and cultural standards."

The plan is to increase gross industrial output by the end of the decade 3.1 times over the 1980 figure, or 1,000 times that of 1946.

The ten tasks are:
– 100 billion kwh of electricity;
– 120 million tons of coal;
– 15 million tons of steel;
– 1.5 million tons of non-ferrous metal;
– 20 million tons of cement;
– 7 million tons of chemical fertilizer;
– 1.5 billion meters of fabrics;
– 5 million tons of seafood;
– 15 million tons of grain;
– 300,000 hectares of reclaimed land.

Of these ten tasks, grain and seafood production receives top priority, President Kim Il Sung stated.

"Grain is immediately communism," he said. "As the saying goes, a man is generous only when his rice bin is full, so only when food is plentiful will the people's thoughts improve and everything go off smoothly."

As concrete tasks to reach the grain target, the chief executive listed the two things–the four major nature-remaking projects launched last year and a thorough implementation of the Juche farming method plus accelerated comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture.

The average per-hectare yield of rice is expected to rise to 9 tons and that of maize to 9.5 tons in the next few years, the President revealed.

The report indicated ways of helping a successful achievement of the rest of the ten tasks: improved capital construction, effective transport, economic guidance with unified and detailed planning and a full rein to the spirit of self-reliance.

The first part of the presidential report is devoted to the definition of people's power, the concept of three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, and the tasks of the people's government of the DPRK.

old regime said the fire was a sign of growing anti-Americanism. Leaflets distributed at the National University in Seoul last fall also called for removal of the 40,000 United States troops stationed in south Korea.

Last week, police arrested a Roman Catholic priest and several lay associates in connection with their investigation of the Pusan fire. Moon Pu Shik, a 23-year-old student at a Presbyterian college, has admitted planning and executing the arson, officials said. He fled afterward with Kim Un Suk, a fellow student at Koshin Academy in Pusan, to a Catholic educational center at Wonju. Police said Miss Kim helped plan the crime. The priest at Wonju who was arrested, the Rev. Choi Ki Shik, had arranged for the two fugitives to surrender to the authorities.

Aside from a lesser arson incident at the American Cultural Center in Kwangju 16 months ago, the attack in Pusan was unprecedented in 30 years of extensive United States military and economic presence. Many South Koreans are unhappy with the United States' role here and what they perceive as Washington's support of President Chun. Some believe that Gen. John A. Wickham Jr., the United States commander, and American Central Intelligence Agency officials backed Mr. Chun, who headed military and civilian intelligence, when he came to power. In May 1980, General Wickham released South Korean units under his command to help Mr. Chun put down an uprising in Kwangju. They moved in with American-built tanks and firearms.

Hundreds of civilians were killed in the Kwangju fighting, and many Korean intellectuals blamed the United States. In an interview with American reporters in August 1980, General Wickham said General Chun was a likely future national leader. Within days, General Chun had moved to seize the presidency, ejecting the weak civilian President, Choi Kyu Hah. Shortly after President Reagan was inaugurated in January 1981, he welcomed President Chun to the White House, enhancing the Korean's reputation as Washington's man.

"The students arrested for the Pusan fire don't care a damn about national security," a Korean intellectual said. "They are in no sense Communists, but they are angry with Americans, blaming them for everything that Chun does, for the repression."

"The United States should not make Korea its subordinate country, but leave this land," said a translation of Mr. Moon's leaflet summarized by diplomats in Seoul. "Looking back on history from the 15 August [1945] Liberation until today, the United States, while providing economic aid for Korea, has closely collaborated with Korean businessmen and forced us to obey its domination under the pretext of being an ally.

"The United States has supported the military regime which refuses democratization, social revolution and development and unification," the leaflet added. "In fact the United States has brought about the permanent national division."

A leading Pusan pastor described Koshin, the Presbyterian college that Mr. Moon attended, as conservative, with a strong patriotic tradition. Under Japanese colonial rule (1910-45), the college produced martyrs, he said, who "would not bow to the Rising Sun flag. Some at Koshin were executed for that."

Church leaders fear that torture, which they say the police frequently employ under Mr. Chun, will be used to extract confessions. "If torture is found to have been used," said a moderate churchman in Seoul, "the Americans will be blamed."

The trial of Mr. Moon and Miss Kim is scheduled to start next month. Among other suspects is a resident of the Wonju Catholic center, Kim Hyong Jang, a lay teacher and rights activist accused of helping to plan the Pusan fire. Church leaders predict that the prosecutors will demand the death sentence, which they say could provoke an explosion on Korean campuses and more anti-Americanism, while also bringing the Catholic church, with one million adherents in south Korea, into politics.

Church leaders warn that the mood on the campuses, at least, is far from receptive. "We have to re-examine the entire course of our relations with the United States over the last 100 years," one said. That, in effect, was the message of the arsonists' leaflets in Pusan **(Apr. 11 issue)**

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